

THE
Compleat Linguist.
OR, An UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR
Of all the Considerable
TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive
METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR
each Month, till the whole is perfected :
With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating
to each Tongue.

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BEING
A GRAMMAR of the *French Tongue.*

By JOHN HENLEY, M. A.

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A.



CHAPTERS.

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A

the Tongue of the Country, which is the most ancient, and therefore the most correct, and most exact; and the Latin Tongue, which is the most learned, and therefore the most refined, and most elegant.

P R E F A C E.

PROCEED we now, in the Course of this Undertaking, to the French Tongue; the last, in our Order, of the Provincial Languages, as the Spanish, Italian, and This, are properly call'd, because they are spoken in those Countries which were the chief European Provinces of the Roman Empire; and have taken so prevailing a Tincture from the Imperial or Latin Tongue.

Not that the Latin, as the common Opinion runs, is strictly the Source of any of them, but only, as we have them at present, the largest Ingredient. For each Country enjoy'd its original Tongue, upon which the Latin was afterwards grafted, in a greater or lesser Degree, as the Romans either subdu'd, or mix'd with the People of each Country: To which was added in following Times a Vein of the Gothic, as well as other Tongues, in a proportionable Degree, from the same Cause. Thus the first Spanish, that we can trace, was the Cantabrian: The earliest Italian was very pro-

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bably the old Hetrurian ; and the Basis of This we now go upon, is , at least as probably, the Celtic, the most reigning Tongue of the ancient Gauls. So that when I said, that the Spanish was founded upon the Latin , it could be taken, as I explain'd it after , in no other Sense, than the largest Ingredient of a Composition is often call'd the Basis or the Foundation of it.

As a Proof of what I advance upon this Head, may be alledg'd the great Number of Words in each of these Provincial Tongues, that have no Affinity with the Latin , or with any other Speech ; and therefore must be the Remains of the old Original Tongue of each Country , still preserv'd in the Body of the present Language, and pointing out to us the true Root of it.

The Rise of the French therefore is due to the old Celtic, blended with the Latin, Gothic, German, &c. And the Learned Father Pezron, who has written upon this Subject, has work'd upon the most promising Vein in this dark Mine, that ever yet was discover'd.

As the Romans pus'd on their Conquests in Gaul, their Tongue kept pace with their Eagles : And by Steps wore off a great Part of the Celtic, and introduc'd an equal Measure of the Latin.

The Franks, under the Ensigns of Pharamond, their King , made an Incursion into Gaul, erected a Kingdom there in the Decay of

the

the Roman Empire, and gave Name to France.

Hence we must date the Mixture of the Gothic, Teutonic, or German ; or, more properly the old Francic, (in which we have now several Instances, as we are inform'd by Dr. Hicks in his New Grammars,) which was one Offspring of the Gothic, and was spoken by the Franks, the new Masters of Gaul.

Some Antiquaries have thought the Celtic arose from the old Briton : — I think, because Gallia and Wallia are in effect the same Names : So Britain and Bretagne in France : And, say they, the French, and especially the Dialect of Bretagne, has a Variety of Words akin to the British. Camden, in his Britannia, has given us a Number of them, still continuing in this Tongue.

But here, the Reverse is the more likely ; for since all Islands must at first be Peopled from the Continent, therefore both the People, and by Consequence, the Tongue of Old Britain, should be deriv'd from the Celtic, and this should create the Resemblance between them. This is likewise the Opinion of Tacitus, Cæsar, &c. And it carries in it self the greatest Air of Probability. Utriusque sermo haud multum diversus, saith Tacitus : And he makes this a Proof, that the Britons descended from the Gauls. And Cæsar tells us, the Gauls went into Britain to be instructed by their Druids.

The Celtæ were call'd Galatae by the Greeks, by an easy Change of one Letter, and inter-

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interposing a Vowel, which is very common among Men of different Nations. They were planted about the Heart of Gaul, and were the ruling People : By which means the Celtic was also the reigning Language ; and was common to them with the Ancient Britons.

As this is the Rise and Foundation of the French, so it has pass'd thro' several Stages, and has been still improving : At present it is the most Polite of the European living Tongues, by the Care and Encouragement of the late Grand Monarch, the Labours of the French Academy, and that peculiar Delicacy, which must be own'd the Character of the better and more knowing Part of this Nation.

The Genius of the Tongue is very well turn'd to Address, Amour, Dispatch, and Politeness in Talking. The Writers in it have been very remarkable for the Height to which they have carried the Art of Criticism : Most of our Terms in English, now us'd upon that Head, being taken from the French Criticks ; and we may easily observe, that the turn of Style, so much admir'd, and practis'd of late in our best Maffers, in Prose, as Dryden, Addison, &c. is very much copied from the Manner of the most celebrated French Authors.

One Advantage is proper to this Tongue, that it is reduc'd to a certain Standard, as far as a Tongue can be reduc'd to it. And the Dictionary of the Academy, together with the Judgment of it from Time to Time, appearing

in their own Works, and on the Works of others, is that Standard.

By this Establishment, it is more fix'd, proper, easy, harmonious, forcible, elegant, and beautiful: By the Continuance, Revival, Admission, or the new Molding of Words fit for those Ends, and the Rejection of others. Nor has this, as some have thought, enfeebled the Language, but has only taken off the rougher Parts, and softned the Harshness of it; for a Tongue, as this does, may keep a due Strength, and yet lose a Stiffness that is disagreeable.

An Advantage indeed this, to be wish'd rather than hop'd for, in the noble Tongue of our Native Country. Our Court has at present other Views, and different Methods of laying out their Money, than in polishing our Tongue by a Settlement like to that of the French Academy. In Truth, if the French have made a Figure in the Point of Letters, it can be owing to nothing but a Superior Encouragement, which has always been wanting in England: For the English Genius, in it self, is made up of that happy Mixture of the Strong, the Lively, and the Sedate, that it is better qualified for any Part of Learning, Art, or Science, than any Nation that we knowe in the World; and of this we have a great Variety of Demonstrations.

Upon this Foot, and some other Reasons, as the sprightly Turn of the French Language, and the Readiness of it for the Use of Conversation, it is now become the most receiv'd of

the Living Languages. This may also in part be owing to the natural Gaiety, and pleasant Cast of that People ; which invites the World, perhaps more than would otherwise be, to imitate their Modes, and use their Language.

In the more ancient State of it, it was more loaded with Consonants, and therefore harder, than at present, in the Utterance : But now many of them are either cast away, or suppress'd in the Pronunciation.

The Local Standard of it is thought to be at Blois, where, the Criticks pretend, the best Accent and Tone of it prevails.

As most of the Tongues borrow some Words of one another, so this has taken several from others, its Neighbours ; and, among the rest, some from the English ; as, Boulingrin, &c. As the English has borrow'd a greater Number of Terms from the French ; the Law from the Norman French, introduc'd into our Courts by William the Conqueror. So in Gaming, Fortification, Sports, the Art Military, Cookery, Heraldry, &c. the English is very much blended with French words ; partly by Intercourse with that Nation ; and partly, because we receiv'd the Things or Arts, express'd by those Words, and, in Consequence, the Words themselves from them.

Yet after all, it is not so Copious, as it is Soft : In this it yields to many, and to the English in particular ; which, if the Figure that a Tongue makes in Poetry, the most finish'd Manner of

writing, be a Mark of its Perfection, is not only more perfect than the French, but most other Tongues in being.

What diversifies a Language, is, the different Sets, and Molds of Words : The former is not accountable, either by Reason or History, in Words that are underiv'd ; and the latter very seldom, if ever, from any other Cause, but the Genius, Commerce, and Manner of the People.

This is applicable, not only to the French, but to all other Languages.

The most difficult Part of the French, both in Writing and Speaking, lies in the Particles, which are numerous, and by the Variety in the Sense, Choice and Order, are apt to perplex the Learner. The rest of it is easy ; and the Syntax of this, as well as the other Western Tongues, much the same with the Latin.

The Dialects of it are many ; and the same Judgment ought to be given upon them, as upon those in the Italian ; which see in my Italian Grammar. The Chief of them are, That of Picardy, of Jersey, and Guernsey, which belong'd once to Normandy ; The Provençal, whence the Italians fetch'd their Poetry ; The Gascon, which has a Gothick Mixture, and some Air of the East, from the Stay of the Goths and Saracens in Aquitain : That of Bretagne, and of Bern ; which last is akin to the Biscayan, or Bascuence, (as it is call'd) the old Spanish : The Walloon, and that of Liege, call'd by the Inhabitants Romand, as the Spanish, Romanza ;

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manza ; which some think a Proof, that the Latin, with which both these Tongues so much abounds, is, as we have it in the greatest part, the Roman Dialect of the old Latin Tongue.

There are several other Dialects of it, according to the several Provinces ; and they are all better, or coarser, as the Place of each is more or less polish'd, or distant from the Local Standard.

There is nothing further to be observ'd in this Place, only, That the Grammar of Mr. Boyer is guilty of some Errors ; as, In the Nature of Diphthongs ; the Number of Articles ; the Definition of Analogy, and Counterchanging the Places and Nature of a Colon and Semicolon. This is remark'd, not at all to lessen the Character of that Great Master of the French Tongue, but to prevent a Mistake in the Use of his Grammar. Add, That his Rules about the Tone in Reading, do properly belong to Rhetorick : And that Etymology is not strictly a Part of Grammar ; since that is confin'd to treat of the Nature and Use of Words already found out, not the Derivation of them. But it is no Fault to insert some Rules about it in Grammar ; because it affords a Light, tho' it does not really belong to it.

For the rest, consult the best Authors, and the choicest Conversation.

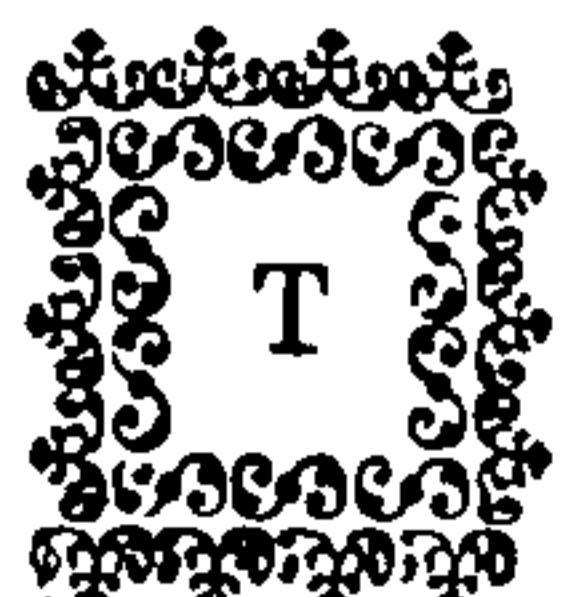


A

GRAMMAR OF THE *French Tongue.*

CHAP. I.

*Alphabet, Diphthongs, Orthography ;
Figures incident to Words, as, Apo-
cope, &c.*

THE LETTERS in the *French* Alphabet are Twenty Three in Number.
T

B

Capi-

2 A G R A M M A R

Capital.	Common.	Name and Power.
A	a	aw.
B	b	be.
C	e	ce.
D	d	de.
E	e	ea.
F	f	ef.
G	g	ge, or je,
H	h	ahf.
I	i, or j Con- sonant	ee, or jea.
K	k	kaw.
L	l	ell.
M	m	em.
N	n	en.
O	o	o.
P	p	pe.
Q	q	qu, or co.
R	r	er.
S	f	es.
T	t	te.
U, V Conf.	u, v	u, or ou.
X	x	ex.
Y	y	ee Greac.
Z	z	zed.

H is

H is a Note of breathing hard ; tho' sometimes not sounded.

K is taken from other Tongues.

Z, T, are Greek.

Vowels, or Letters sounded apart, are, *a, e, i, o, u, y.* The rest are Consonants, sounded with another Letter.

DIPHTHONGS are proper, when two Vowels make one Sound ; as, *au, o* : Or improper, when they make two Sounds ; as, *Diable* : tho' this is indeed no right Diphthong, but two Vowels thus meeting, are two distinct Syllables : So that the Grammarians, who assert the contrary, are most certainly mistaken.

A Proof of this is the Latin Diphthongs, that have each but one Sound in two Vowels ; *ae, oe, au, &c.*

So *au*, in *Menelaus*, is no Diphthong ; for this very Reason, because *au* make two Syllables. But *au*, in *Laus*, is a Diphthong ; because it makes but one.

So *ae* in *aërius*, airy, and in *aerius*, brazen : In the latter, it is a Diphthong ; in the former, not.

Proper Diphthongs ; *ié, or iè, i with m or n, ieu, oh, ai, ay, ei, eu, oe, oi, oy, ui, au, aa, ae, aö, ea, ee, eo, oo, ua, ue, uo.*

When two Vowels meeting, divide into two Syllables, they are not Diphthongs, but two distinct Sounds, remaining under their old Name.

TRIPHTHONGS are three Vowels, forming one Sound : As, *oi* before *n* ; *iau* sometimes ; *aie*, *aye*, *eai*, *eau*, *aou*, *oie*, *eoi*, *ehi*, *uei*, *oei*, *oen*, *oua*, *oue*, *oui*.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the Spelling, or true Combination of Letters, to form Syllables. As, *beau*, a word of one Syllable ; *grimaud*, two ; *abandon*, three ; *empoisonner*, four.

The Orthography of the Modern French differs from the Ancient ; especially in easing many words of Consonants, that were written formerly, but now are omitted : As, *Apostre*, *Apôtre*. And herein consists the particular Ease and Smoothness of this Tongue ; That the Consonants are fewer, compar'd with some other Tongues ; and many which are retain'd, are not now, as formerly, pronounc'd.

Some are chang'd ; as, *boëte*, *coëffe* ; now written usually, *boite*, *coiffe*.

Avoine and *Arere* are both us'd ; but the first mostly in Profe.

Consonants are often cast away ; as, *advis*, *avis* : And sometimes us'd for Distinction ; as, *Poids*, *Poix*.

CAPITAL LETTERS are us'd in the Beginning of a Sentence, or Verse ; of Proper Names, of Names of Office, Dignity, Title, Profession, Science, or any Thing of Note. And they are put often for whole words : As, *S. M. Sa Majestè* : Or us'd in Numbers ; as, *I*, *V*, *X*, *L*, *C*, *M*, *D* ; One, Five, Ten, Fifty, Hundred, Thousand, Five Hundred.

As

As to this, note,

1. When you put one of these Letters before another of greater Value, you take off so much of the latter, as the former is worth. As, IV, Four.

2. When you put a Letter of small Value after one that is worth more, you increase the Value of the latter by so much as the other stands for. As, VI, Six.

Apocope, which is also call'd, *Elision*, *Apostrophe*, *Synaloepha*, is mark'd thus ; and is the cutting off a Vowel before another, in *le*, *la*, *ce*, *de*, *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *ne*, *que*, *jusq̄ue*, *si*, &c. As, *S'il vi-ent*, If he comes.

So before *H* ; as, *L'Homme*. Yet we say, *Le Onzième*, the Eleventh.

E Feminine is not cut off, except in the Sound ; as, *Grande Armée*. But it is often remov'd before a Consonant ; as, *A grand' peine*, With much ado.

In Questions, when the Pronouns are transpos'd, they are link'd to the word before by an *Hyphen*, thus ; *Que dit-elle*, What does she say ?

But when the Third Person of Verbs ends in *a* or *e*, *t* must be inserted : As, *Va t'on* ? Do they go ?

In the Second Person Singular of the Imperative, *s* is put in before *y* or *en* ; as, *Prens-en*, Take some of it.

An *Hyphen* also joins other words : As, *C'eût-a-dire*.

POINTS are ; A *Comma*, [,] that marks the little Pauses in writing. A *Semicolon* [;] marks a Sense somewhat fuller. A *Colon*, [:] fuller yet. A *Period* [.] compleats it.

A Note of *Interrogation*, ? of *Admiration*, !

A *Parenthesis*, () ; seldom us'd in good Authors.

A *Parathesis*, [].

The former takes in a Clause, that does not strictly belong to the Sentence : The latter explains one word by another ; As, *Le Dauphin* [*Poisson*.]

One or two *Comma's* in the Margin, call'd *Ouglets*, or *Guillemets*, note a Quotation. Several Points (. . . .), or a Dash (—), note a Sense that is imperfect.



French has two Vowels, which are called *long*, and *short*. The *long* is written with a double vowel, as *ee*, *oo*, &c. The *short* is written with a single vowel, as *e*, *o*, &c. The *long* is always pronounced like the *short*, except in some words, where it is pronounced like the *short*.

C H A P. II.

Pronunciation, Accent, Prosody.

Of VOWELS.

A Is *au*. But before *i*, or *y*, it is as in [make] : As, *peis*, *pays*. Except in *païen*, *caier*, *aïeul*, *baïr*, *aïons*, *aiez*, *raïon*, *craïon*; written all with *i* or *y*, it is *au*; tho' by some pronounced as in [make.] It is cut off before a Vowel : Except *La Onzième*.

E,

Is Four ways. 1. As *A* in *Antony*. 2. Open; as the English *ai*, or *a* in *Face*. 3. Shut, or Masculine; like *ai* in *Bait*, or *ea* in *Beast*. 4. Feminine, faintly utter'd; as, *Miracle*. Thus, *Empêchée*, *Ampaichee*.

First way : Before *m* and *n*.

Second way ; In some foreign words : As, *Amen*, *Aman*, &c. In Monosyllables, as *mes*, *net*, like *a* in *Face*. Yet in *mes*, *tes*, *ces*, *les*, *des*, *e* is Masculine, if a Consonant follows : As, *mes Frères*, *mé Frères*. But if *b*, or a Vowel follows, it is Feminine.

Third

Third way ; Mark'd at the End of a word with an Acute ; as, *bonté*. But when *z* follows, the Accent is needless ; because *z* makes the preceding *e* always Masculine.

E before two *nn*, follow'd by *e*, is *ea* : As, *prenne, preame*. And in the Third Person Plural of the Present Indicative ; as, *parlent, parlét*.

Fourth way ; Like *e* in *Love*, when none of the other Methods take place : As, *Ame*.

This is drown'd before a Vowel ; as, *Bell'Ame*. Except *Le Onzième*.

E in *ien, yen*, not ending with *t*, and in *il vi-ent, il tient*, ending with *t*, is like *e* in *then* : As, *Mien*.

I,

Is *ee*, or like the short *I* in the English legible : As, *Verité*. Before *m, n*, it is long ; as *i* in *Time* : With a faint *a* before it ; as, *vin, vain*. Except in Feminines deriv'd from Masculines in *in* ; as, *Coufne*, where it is *ee*.

i, or *i trem*, as the French Printers call it, is as *y* in *young*, or two *ii* : As, *Moien, Moyen*, or *Moiien*. But it is *ee* in *Paien, aïeul, caier, raiou, craïon, baïr, aiez, aiant* ; and before a Feminine : And in this last Case is not titled ; as, *Vie*.

I in *si*, is cut off before *il, ils* : As, *S'il*.

O,

Is as the English *ore* : But before *m, n*, it is *oo*.

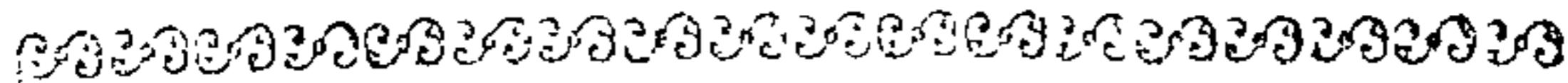
U,

Is like u in the English, Surprise. But before
m, n, it is eu : As, Commun, Commune.

X,

Is like i in the English, Sing, or y in your : As,
Mystere, employer.

But the Utterance of a Tongue is never to be
justly learn'd, but by Use, and Intercourse
with those that Speak well.



2. Of DIPHTHONGS, and TRIPHTHONGS.

Îe, or ié, is like e open, before f, l, t ; as, Fiel.
Else it is like é Masculine ; as, bier.

Sometimes these two Vowels are two Syllables.

Ieu must at first be sounded distinct by the Scholar, and then almost together ; as, Di-eu, Dieu.

Ai, ay, are like è open ; except m or n follows. But they are like é Masculine, at the End of a Noun or Verb ; as, vrai : And when a long or a strong Syllable follows ; as, aimè. If a weak Syllable follows, they are like e open ; as, S'aime.

Ai is like e Feminine in the Tenses of Faire.

Ai, ay, sometimes belong to two Syllables.

In *ai*, before *l*, or *ll*, *i* is not pronounced ; but gives a liquid sound to the *l*, or *ll* ; as, *ail*.

Ei is like è open ; except with *n* in the same Syllable.

I, in *ei*, before *l* is not sounded ; but makes the *l* more liquid.

Eu is like *u* in Participles Passives, and in the Perfect and Imperfect from them ; as, *seus*, *seuffe*. In Verbal Nouns, and some others ; as, *jeun*, *seur*, &c.

Oe is *oi*, as *Boëte* ; or è Masculine, as *Oconomie*.

Oi, *oy*, are *oai* in most Monosyllables ; except *je crois*, &c. And before *e* Feminine ; as, *joye* : Except *mouoye*, *mouai*. And in Verbs and Nouns in *oir* and *oire* ; as, *boire*.

Oi in *roidir* ; is like è open. It is *oai* in the Present Indicative ; as, *je reguis* : And before *g* and *n*.

Oi, *oy*, before any Vowel, except *e* Feminine, is *oai-i* ; as, *joieux*. But in *Croyant*, *noyer*, *netoyer*, it is è ; *Créant*, &c.

Oi is è open, in the Imperfect Tense of Verbs ; as, *parloit* : In most Names of a Country ; as, *Anglois* : And in some other Verbs ; as, *Croître*, &c. But it is even in these often like *ai*, especially in a solemn Speech.

Ui is sometimes like *i* ; as, *guide* : And sometimes sounded apart ; as, *ruïne*.

Then it is so mark'd, as other Vowels are in that Case,

of the French Tongue. II

Aa is like *â* long ; and is commonly so written.

Ac is *â* long in *Caen*, and *è* Masculine in *Cæsar* ; now written *Cesar*.

Sometimes it makes two Syllables ; as, *aërien*.

Ad is *au*, in *paon*, *faon*, *Laon*. It is two Syllables, in *fauver* : Mute in *faons* ; and almost mute in the secoud Syllable of *extraordinaire*.

An is *ô*, but with some little Difference.

Ea is *a* short, *e* being mute ; as, *changeant*.

Ec is *è* open, and commonly written *so* ; as, *secer*, *seler*.

Eo is *o*, *e* being mute ; as, *pigcon*.

Oo is *ô*, and commonly so written ; as, *roole*, *rôle*.

Uu is a confused Sound, like *u* in *English* ; as, *ou*.

Ux, *ue*, *uo* : Here *u* is mute ; as, *guerre*.

Oi before *u*, is *œi* ; as, *joinre*.

Iau is sometimes a Diphthong, sometimes a Triphthong.

Aie, *aye*, is *ei* : As, *Maienne*, *Maine*.

Eai is *é* Masculine ; as, *mangeti*.

Eau is *o* ; as, *beau*.

Aou has a Mute in *saoul*, *sauler*, *cout*.

Oie, *coie*, are *è* ; as, *dijoient*, *disèt*.

Eoi is *è* open ; as, *mangois*. But *cleoir*, *seoir*, are, *chör*, *soir*.

Eu, *ui*, are *u* ; as, *deuil*.

Oei is eu, in *oeil*, *oeillade*, *oeillet*; and the Derivatives.

Oeu is a confus'd eu; as, *Voeu*.



3. Of CONSONANTS.

The final Consonants of Words are not commonly pronounc'd, except a Vowel follows.

But in these they are: *Rumb*, *radoub*, *arc*, *talc*, *Marc*, *Turc*, *busc*, *Musc*, *pact*, *epact*, *exact*, *correct*, *direct*, *indirect*, *Mars*; *Zest*, *Eft*, *Ouest*; and their Compounds: *Christ*; and most foreign Names of Countries, Cities, &c. So *Parc*, *porc*, *Cerf*, and *Nerf*, by some; and Proper Names, as *David*, &c.

Of two or three Consonants together, one only is often pronounc'd; as, *les arts*, *lés ar*.

B,

Is mute in *plomb*.

C,

Ca, *ce*, *ci*, *co*, *cu*, are, *Ka*, *se*, *si*, *ko*, *ku*.

c, *Cerilla*, is s.

C is g in second, and the Derivatives. It is founded in the End of *bouc*, *avec*, *roc*. It is mute in *Almanac*, *arcenac*, *banc*, *blanc*, *franc*, *jorc*, *tronc*, &c. And before a Consonant, in *Bec*, *bros*, *Cognac*, *Estomac*, *Sac*, *Tabac*, &c. As, *Un bec d'oiseau*;

seau; *Un bē d'oisō*. And in *dōc*; except when it begins a Period, or draws a Consequence.

Ch is *sh*: But it is *k* in words from the *Greek*; as, *Echo*, *Eko*.

D,

Is commonly mute at the End; as, *nd*:

Pied, *bled*, *muid*, are mostly written, *piè*, *blè*, *mui*.

D, in *laid*, *froid*, is either heard or mute. 'Tis silent before a Consonant; and when sounded, is *t*: So *grand*, *second*, *quand*. But *d* in *quand* is sometimes mute: *Quand il*, *quan il*.

F,

Is generally sounded in the End; but mute in *Clef*, (written by some *Clē*) *eteuf*, and *chef d'oeuvre*: And with the *Parisians*, in *Boeuf*, *oeuf*, *neuf*.

Some do not write *f* in the Singular of these words; but always in the Plural, where it is mute.

F, in *neuf*, is mute before a Consonant, and is *v* before a Vowel: As, *neuf heures*, *neu vheures*; Nine a Clock.

Baillif is commonly written, and always sounded *Bailli*.

G.

Ga, *go*, *gu*, are *ga*, *go*, *gu*. *Ge*, *gi*, is *je*, *ji*.

G is

G is mute at the End ; and in *Signer*, *Signifier*, and the Derivatives.

The *Parisians* drop *g* in *agneau* ; but this is faulty.

It is *c* in *foung*, Yoke, and *Sang*, Blood, before a Vowel.

Gn belongs to one Syllable ; as, *di-gne* ; and makes it something more liquid.

H,

Is mute in words from the *Latin* ; as, *homme*.

Except *beros*, *hennir*, *bareng*, *barpie*, *bergne*, *halle*, *haleter*.

Consult the Dictionary of *Boyer*, to know when *h* is aspirate, and when mute.

In the Derivatives of some words, *H* is sounded as in the Primitives ; as, *burler*, &c. But mute in others ; as, *heroïque*, *eroïque*.

It is mute in *tb*, *chr*, and *rh* ; as, *Theologie*, *Teologie*.

F,

Consonant is as *G English*, but softer before :: *ſe*, *ze*.

L,

Is *u* in *col*, *licol*, *mol*, *sol*, *fol* : Sounded and written mostly, *cou*, &c.

Yet we write *le col* sometimes ; and *B-mol*, in Musick.

L is

L is sounded at the End ; as, *sel*. Except some ; as, *barril*, *fusil*, &c.

It is mute in *il*, before a Consonant, and before a Vowel, when a Question is asked. So in *quelque*, *fils*, *pouls*, &c.

Ll is liquid, like *Collier* in English, when *i* is before it ; as, *fille*. Except words that begin with *ill* ; and some others, as *mille*, &c.

L is liquid at the End, after *ai*, *ei*, *eui*, *uei*, *oui* : And in *peril*, *Bresil*, *gentil* in *gentil homme* : But mute in its Plural ; *Gentilshommes*.

M,

Is *n*, at the End ; and before *b*, *m*, *n*, *p*. But it is *m* in some Proper Names ; and in *Hymne*, *Calomnie*, *indemnité*, &c.

N.

If two *nn* follow *a*, one is commonly mute, *N* is *n*, in *Convent*. At the End of an Adjective, before a Vowel, it is *nn* ; as, *son ami*, *son nami*. Yet in Adjectives in *in*, it is single ; as, *fin or*, *finor*. It is mute in *ent*, in the Third Person Plural of Verbs ; as, *aiment*, *aimé*, or *aimét*.

P,

Is either heard, or mute, at the End.

It is mute in the Plural of Nouns in *p*. It is heard before a Vowel ; except *loup*. It is heard in *Cap*, *rapt* ; *Psalmiste*, &c. *septante*, &c. Mute in *Baptisme*, &c. *Ptisane*, *Pseaume*, *Pseautier*, *Sept*, *septieme*.

Champ,

Champ, temps, nopes, nepveu, niepce; now written without *p*.

Q.

Qua, que, &c. is *ka, ke, &c.* It is heard at the End; except *lags*, and *cinq* before a Consonant.

R,

Is sounded at the End; as, *amour*: But little, or not at all, in the Infinitive of the First and Second Conjugation; and in Polysyllables in *er*, and *ier*. Yet it is sounded a little before a Vowel; and in *leger*, *amer*, *Cancer*, *biver*, and *Infer*; and in Proper Names, as *Roger*.

R, in *oger*, *didier*, is mute.

It is either sounded, or mute, in Nouns in *oir*, that have more Syllables than one.

It is sounded in *cuir*, *desir*, *martyr*, *saphir*, *soupir*. Mute, in *loisir*, *plaisir*: Verbal Nouns, as, *le Dormir*, the Sleep; and in *Monsieur*.

It is mute in *notre*, *votre*, *autre*, before a Consonant; but sounded before a Vowel.

S,

Between two Vowels, is *z*; and in words beginning with *trans*.

It is mute at the End; except *sens*, *vis*, *Chaos*, and Proper Names.

When you read, *S* is sounded, if the next word begins with a Vowel: But in talking, it is often mute.

S is

s is mute after a strong Consonant ; as, *sacs*, *sac* : Yet in reading, *s* is sounded after a weak *r*, as *Dangers*.

S is left out in the modern Spelling, where it is mute.

T

Before *i*, and a Vowel, is *c* ; as, *action*, *accions*.

It is mute in *aspet*, *respect*, *suspect*, *aout*, &c.

T before an Adjective, or Substantive beginning with a Vowel, or *b* mute, is sounded in *Cent* ; as, *Cent écus* : Else mute ; as, *Cent im*, *Cen-un*.

T after *n* or *r*, in the End, before a Vowel, is mute ; *vent horrible*, *ven horrible* : But it is sounded in an Adjective before a Substantive beginning with a Vowel ; as, *ſçavant bonne*. Else it is mute ; as, *ſçavent & bonniète*, *ſçavan & bonniète*.

T at the End, before a Vowel, is sounded commonly ; and in *muet*, *fat*, *Zenith*, before a Consonant : 'Tis chiefly mute before a Consonant, and in Plurals.

T keeps its natural Sound : 1. In Words in *tie*, or *tié*, except *chiromantié*, *prophetié*, and the like ; and Names of Countries ; as, *Dalmatie*, where it is *c*. 2. In Words in *tien* : But Words in *tient* follow the first Rule. 3. In *tion* after *s* or *x*, as *mixtion* : And in Verbs, as *chations*.

V

As in English.

W

X, Ys

X,

Is *z* at the End, if a Vowel follows : And in *deuxième, sixième, sixain, dixième, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf.* It is mute in *Chaux, choux, Geux, porte-faix, poux, Toux, Crucifix, falsifix.* And in *Sextier,* now written mostly, *sétier.*

X is *ſſ* in *soixante, Bruxelles, &c.* It is *ſ* in *Xaintes*, now written *Saintes*: At the End of a Syllable, before a Vowel, or *b* mute in the next Syllable, it is *gz.* It is *ſ* in *excommunicer*, and *excuser.* Cf, in the Beginning of a Syllable mostly; and before a Consonant, and at the End of proper Names.

Z,

Is mute at the End, except before a Vowel in the next Word.

4. ACCENT, PROSODY.

E Feminine is very short, and throws the Accent on the fore-going Syllable; as, *flûte*; the Voice falling gently on the last.

A Syllable long by Nature, is very long by Position, or Accent; as *ample.*

The French is spoken with Force, and a Stress on the last Syllable, chiefly when it ends with a Consonant, tho' in Writing, the Accent is not always mark'd. The Accent sometimes, but seldom,

dorn, is on the laft Syllable but Two; as, *pâr-
tir*.

The Acute Accent is on an é Masculine, as *bonté*. The Grave on an è open, but seldom us'd, except the last Syllable ends with an f: It is mark'd on là, *delà*, çà, où, ès, and à. The Circumflex is put on a long Vowel, when a Vowel, or f mute, has been remov'd; as, âge.

The Accent is plac'd right on some Words; as, *picté*, &c. But wrong on some others; as, *étonne-
ment*.

For the rest about the Accents, see my *Latin* and *Greek Grammars*.





C H A P. III.

Article, Noun, Substantive, and Adjective, Declining, Regular, and Irregular, Comparison.

ARTICLES.

Afcul. Sing.	Fem. S.
M	N. <i>Le, un,</i>
	G. <i>du,</i>
	D. <i>au,</i>
	A. as Nom.
	V. as Nom.
	A. as Gen.
	a, an, the, one.
	of a, &c.
	to a, &c.
	a, an, the, &c.
	the, &c.
	from, a, &c.
	<i>La, une.</i>
	<i>de la.</i>
	<i>a la.</i>
	as No.
	as No.
	as Gen.

Common. Sing. or Plur.

<i>De,</i>	{ Of, from, some.
<i>A,</i>	to.

Plural to all.

N. <i>Les.</i>	{ The.
G. <i>des.</i>	{ of, from, some.
D. <i>aux, &c.</i>	{ to, to the, &c.

These

These Articles are set before each Noun Substantive, according to the Gender, and Case of each.

Ordinal Numbers have an Article; as, *le premier*: Except proper Names go before; as, *Henry troisième*. Pronouns Possessive have an Article; as, *le mien*; and sometimes not; as, *vôtre chapeau*. Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Rivers, Mountains, have commonly an Article; as, *la France*: But not after *en*, or, *Mont*.

All Nouns Substantive are either Masculine or Feminine.

Adjectives are of the same Gender as the Substantives with which they agree in Sense. Those in *è, i, u, d, l, n, r, s, t, c, f, g, x*, are Masculine: The Feminines are made from them, by adding *e* Feminine: Those in *e* Feminine are common; as, *prudent, prudente*. The Formation of some is excepted; as, *Bas, basse; absous, absonte; net, nette*: For the *s* or *t* is often doubled. *Sec, secbe; neuf, neuve; gueux, gueuse; long, longue*; and the like.

Substantives are made Adjectives; as, *flateur, flateuse*: And Adjectives Substantives; as, *un politique*.

The Plural Number is form'd of the Singular, by adding *s*: Except these; Nouns in *x, f, z*, are the same in the Plural: Those in *al, or ail*, make *aux*; except *bal, naval*, and about Eleven more, which make *bals, navals, &c.* Those in *au, en, ou*, take *x* for *s*, as, *jeu, jeux*. Polyyllables in *nt* change *t* into *s*: But Monosyllables in *nt*, and Words, where *t* comes after a Vowel, takes *s*; as, *dent, dents; forêt, forêts*. Nouns compounded with *mon*, and *me*, form their Plural with that of the

the Pronoun ; as, *Monsieur*, *Messieurs*; *Mademoiselle*, *Mesdemoilles*. Nouns of Cardinal Numbers are the same in the Plural ; as, *deux* : Except *vingt*, *millier*, *million*, *milliar*, *cent*, which take *s*. *Ciel*, *loi*, *aienl*, *oeil*, *viel*, make *cieux*, *loix*, *yeux*, *vieux*—. Some have the Singular only ; as, *or* ; and some only the Plural, as *Tenebres*.

Cases have all one Ending, by these Rules, and are declin'd with the Articles.

Proper Names of Men, Women, Cities, Villages, declin'd thus :

Guillaume, *de Guillaume*, *a Guillaume* ; and the like.

If the Noun begins with a Vowel, or *b* mute, the Vowel of the Article *de* is sunk ; as, *d'an-toine*. Proper Names have the Plural, as, *les Bourbons*.

Proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, Rivers, Mountains, are declin'd according to the Gender, with the proper Article. *La France*, *de la France*, *a la France*. *Les Alpes*, *des Alpes*, *aux Alpes*. *L'Artois*, *de l'Artois*, *a l'Artois* : And the like.

Noun Masculine beginning with a Consonant :

Sing. *Le Prince*, *du Prince*, *au Prince*.

Plu. *Les*, *des*, *aux Princes*.

— With a Vowel or *b* mute :

Le, *de l'*, *a l'* *Ange*. *Les*, *des*, *aux Anges*.

L'homme, *de l'homme*, &c.

Noun

Noun Femin. beginning with a Consonant :

La, de la, a la Maison : Les, des, aux Maisons.

— With a Vowel or *b* mute :

L' etoille, de l', a l' etoille. Les, des, aux etoilles.
And the like.

DEC L E N S I O N with *un, une* :

Un, d' un, a un Roy. Des, de, a des Rois.

Une, d' une, a une reine. Des, de, a des reines.

— Before a Vowel or *b* mute :

Une, d' une, a une Eglise. Des, d', a des Eglises.

Un, d' un, a un Homme. Des, d', a des Hommes.

Nouns expressing a Thing divided, or, *some* :

Sing. Masc. Sing. Fem.

N. *Du Pain, some* } } *De la Viande, some*
Bread. } } Meat.

G. *du, de Pain.* } } *de la, de Viande.*

D. *au, a du Pain.* } } *a la, a de la Viande.*

With a Vowel beginning, or *b* mute,

Sing. Masc. Sing. Fem.

N. *De l'* } } *De l'* }

C. { *de l'* } } { *de l'* } } { *Argent.* }

D. { *a l'* } } { *d'* } } { *Herbe.* }

{ *a de l'* } } { *a l'* } } { }

The

The Comparison is formed thus:

Positive.	Comparitive.	Superlative.
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<i>Grand;</i>	<i>Plus grand,</i>	<i>Le plus Grand.</i>
<i>Great,</i>	<i>Greater,</i>	<i>Greatest.</i>

Except, *bon*, *meilleur*, *le meilleur*.

Mebtant, or *mauvais*, *pire*; *le pire*.

Petit, *moindre*, *le moindre*.

Tho' the Two latter sometimes follow the Rule.

If *bien* before a Participle signifies very much, or extremely, the Comparison is made by the Rule; as, *bien aimé*, *plus*, *le plus aimé*. Else thus: *Bien dit*, *mieux*, *le mieux dit*.

Superlatives sometimes end in *issime*; as, *Ser-
nissime*. *Que* or *De* are us'd for *than* after a Comparative; as, *plus que cent*; *plus de deux*.



French Personal Pronouns.

French Personal Pronouns.

C H A P. IV.

Pronoun, Sorts, and Declension.

I. **PERSONAL PRONOUNS** Personal, *Je*, *Tu*,
Il, *Elle*, *Soi* : Declin'd with
de, *à*.

Sing.	Plu.
N. <i>Je, moi</i>	N. <i>Nous</i>
G. Ab. <i>de moi</i>	G. Ab. <i>de nous</i>
D. <i>à moi</i>	D. <i>à nous</i>
A. <i>me.</i>	A. <i>nous.</i>

Sing. *Tu, toi, te.* Plu. *Vous.*

Sing. *Il, lui, le.* Plu. *Eux*; Or, Dat. *leur.*

Elle; Dat. *à elle, lui.* Acc. *elle, la.* Plu. *Elles*; or, Dat. *leur.*

Soi, se, in both Numbers; but wants the Nominative.

Même, mêmes, Self, selves, are added to each of them; as, *Moi-même.*

2. Possessive.

Masc. *Mon, ton, son.* Fem. *Ma, ta, sa.* Plu.
Mes, tes, ses.

*Le mien, le tien, le sien ; La mienne, la tienne, la
fiennie.*

*Notre, votre, leur ; Common. Plu. Nos, or
Notres, vos, or votres, leurs.*

3. Demonstrative.

Ce, celui ; which shew both Things and Persons : *Ceci, cela*, Things only. Declin'd with *De, A.*

Masc. *Ce* ; *Cet* before a Vowel, or *b* mute.
Fem. *Cette.* Plu. *Ces*, Masc. and Fem.

Celui, He ; Celle, She. Plu. Ceux, Celles.

So Celui-ci, celle-ci ; Celui-la, celle-la.

Icelui, iceux, icelle, icelles, are us'd only by some Lawyers.

Ceci, this ; Cela, that.

4. Relative.

Qui, Who, that. Acc. Que, both Singular and Plural.

So Quoi, What.

Lequel, laquelle, Which. Plu. Lesquels, lesquelles.

Dont, Of whom, of which, whose.

Ou, Where, whither, wherein, in which.

I, In it, of it, there.

En, Of it, some, any ; are Particles, not Pronouns.

Chaque, chacun, personne, pas-un, have no Plural.

They and *nul* are declin'd with *de* and *a*.

Plusieurs has no Singular.

5. Indefinite.

L'un, l'une ; Les uns, les unes.

Autre, l'autre, autrui.

Quelqu'un, or une. Quiconque, qui que ce soit.

Quelque, quoique ; quel que, quoi que.

Quelconque, certain-ne.

Même ; le or la Même. Tel, telle.

These are declin'd with *De* and *a*. Except *l'un*, *le même*, and *l'autre*.

Certain, tel, either with *un*, or *De, A.*

Quelqu'un, quelques-uns, Plural.

Quiconque, qui que ce soit, quoi que, have no Plural,

6. Interrogative.

Qui, Who ? In all Cases, Singular and Plural.

So *Quoi, que*, Nom. and Acc. What ?

Quel, quelle ; quels, quelles ? Which, what ?

Le, laquelle ? Which ?

7. Numeral

Tout, toute. Nul, nulle.

Aucun, aucune.

Plu. *Chaque, chacun, chacunee. Plusieurs. Personne. Pas-un.*

Declin'd with *De* and *a*.

See a little in the foregoing Page.



C H A P.

of the French Tongue.

C H A P. V.

Auxiliary V E R B S.

Avoir, To have. *Etre*, To be.

I. *Avoir.*

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. Ing. *Ai, as, a*; Pl. *avons, avez, ont.*
S Imperf. *avois--ois--oit* -*ions--iez--oient.*

Pl. Perfect. *eus, eus, eut*; *eûmes, eûtes,*
eurent.

Or, *ai eu, as eu, a eu, &c.*

Pluperfect. *avoir eu, &c.*

Future. *aurai--ras--ra --rons--rez--ront.*

Imperative. *Aye, ait; ayons--ez--ent.*

Subjunctive. Present,

Aye, ayes, ayt; ayons--ez--ent.

Imperf. *aurois--rois--roit --rions--riez--roient.*

Or, *eusse, eusses, éut; eussions--siez--sent.*

Per.

30 A G R A M M A R

Perfect. *aye eu, ayes eu, &c.*

Plup. *aurois eu, &c.* Or, *eusse eu, &c.*

Fut. *aurai eu, auras eu, &c.*

See the Future Indic.

Infinitive.

Pref. *Avoir.* Perf. *avoir eu.*

Participle Pref. *ayant.*

Participle Perf. *ayant eu.*

2. *Etre. Indicative.*

Pref. *Suis, es, est ; sommes, êtes, sont.*

Imperf. *étois--ois--oit --ions--iez--oient.*

Perf. *fus, fus, fut ; fûmes, fûtes, furent.*

Or, *ai été, as été, &c.*

Plup. *avois été, avois été, &c.* Or, *eus été, &c.*

Fut. *serai--ras--ra --rons--rez--ront.*

Imperat. *Sois, soit ; soyons, soyez, soient.*

Subj. Pref.

Sois, sois, soit ; soyons, soyez, soient.

Imperf. *serois--rois--roit --rions--ricz--roieut.*

Or, *fusse, fusses, fût ; fussions--siez--sent.*

Perf. *aye été, &c.* Fut, *aurai été, &c.*

Plup. *aurois été ; or, eusse été, &c.*

Infin.

Pref. *Etre.* Perf. *avoir été.* Part. Pref. *etant.*

Perf. *ayant été.*

C H A P.

Conjugation of Regular Verbs.

C H A P. VI.

Four Regular Conjugations, in one Table.

H E Conjugation is known by the Ending of the Infinitive.

T

I. er. 2. ir. 3. oir. 4. re.

As, Porter, Punir, Recevoir, Vendre.

Of these a General Paradigm.

Indic. Pres.

1. e, es, e ; ons, ez, ent.

2. is, is, it ; issions, iſſez, iſſent.

3. ois, ois, oit ; evons, evez, oivent.

4. ens, ens, end ; endons, endez, endent.

Imperfect.

1. { ois, ois, oit ; ions, iez, oient.
Or, aii, as, a ; ames, ates, erent.

2. iſſois,

2. { *issois, issois, issoit ; issions, issez, issoient.*
 { *Or, is, is, it ; imes, ites, irent.*

3. { *evois, evois, evoit ; evions, eviez, evoient.*
 { *Or, eus, eus, eut ; eumes, eutes, eurent.*

4. { *endois-ois-oit -ions-iez-oient.*
 { *Or, endis-is-it -imes-ites-irent.*

Perf. and Pluperf.

<i>ai</i>	{	<i>porté,</i>	{	<i>&c.</i>
<i>avois</i>		<i>puni,</i>		
<i>eus</i>		<i>reçeu,</i>		

<i>vendu,</i>	{	<i>rai-ras-ra, &c.</i>
---------------	---	----------------------------

Fut. *eraï-ras-ra -rois-rez-ront.*

<i>i-</i>	{	<i>rai-ras-ra, &c.</i>
<i>ev-</i>		
<i>end-</i>		

Imperative.

e, e ; ons, ex, ent.
i, isse ; issions, issez, issent.
oi, oive ; evions, eviez, oivent.
en, ende ; endons-ex-ent.

Subjunctive. Present.

e, es, e ; ions, iez, ent.
isse, isses, isse ; issions, issez, issent.
oive, oives, oive ; evions, eviez, oivent.
ende, endes, ende ; endions, endiez, endent.

Imper-

Imperfect.

{ erois--ois--oit --ions--iez--ovent.

{ Or, asse, asses, at, assns--iez--ssent.

{ irois--ois--oit --irions--iez--iroient.

{ Or, iffe--isses--it --issions--iez--iffent.

{ eurois--ois--oit --ions--iez--oient.

{ Or, enffe, eusses, eat -eussions-iez-euffent.

{ endrois--ois--oit --jons--iez--oient.

{ Or, endiffe--ses--dit -issions-iez--iffent.

Perfect. and Plup.

aye,	}	porté,	}		
aurois,				puni,	&c.
euffe,					
		vendu	}		

Fut. *aurai porté, puni, &c.*Infin. Pref. *er, ir, oir, re.*Perf. *avoir porté-, &c.*Partic. Pref. *ant, issant, evant, endant.*Perf. *é, i, eu, u. As, ayant porté, étant monté.*

Declin'd thus:

Sing. { Masc. é, | i, | eu, | u, }
 Fem. éé, | ie; | éne, | ue, }

Plu: { és, or ez, | is, | eus, | us, }
 ées, | iés, | eues, | ues. }

In the Fourth Conjugation, Verbs that have *i* before *n*, in the last Syllable but one of the Infinitive, have *g* before *n* in the last Syllable but one of the Tenses, that have more than one Syllable, except the Subjunctive ; and form the Participle Passive in *t*; as, *joindre, joignons, &c.* *joint, joignant.*

Verbs Passive are form'd, by adding the Participle Passive to *etre* in all Tenses; as, *sis porté, &c.* Neuters and Commons are conjugated like Actives; as, *palir*, to grow pale : Except some, which are conjugated like Passives, by *etre*, not *avoir*; as, *arriver, entrer, sortir, mourir, naître, descendre, cheoir, tenir, partir, accourer, tomber, retourner, passer, aller, monter*: And their Compounds; As, *morter, je suis monté, &c.* But *passer, monter, sortir*, are often form'd by *avoir*; as, *j'ai passé.* The Participle varies in Gender and Number, as the Substantive requires; except before an Infinitive; as,

*Il { est }
Elle { passé } voir.*

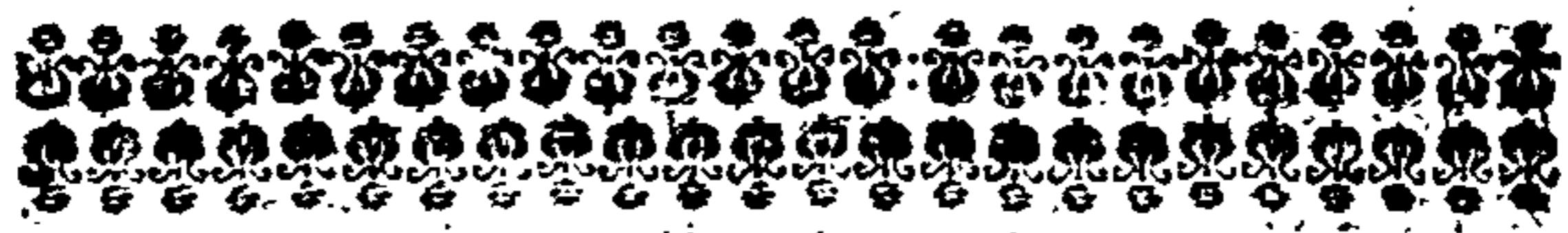
In a Question, set the Nominative after the Verb in the simple Tenses, and after the Auxiliary in the Compound Tenses; as, *parle-je? avez-vous-parlé?* In a Negation, *ne* and *pas* are commonly us'd; *ne* is between the Pronoun and Verb; *pas* after the Verb; as, *Je ne parle pas.* In a Negative Question, *ne* is before the Verb, and Auxiliary, *pas* after the Verb and Pronoun, in the simple Tenses, and after the Auxiliary and Pronoun in the Compound Tenses; as, *ne parle-je pas? n'a je pas parlé?* *Ne* is sometimes omitted, especially before Verbs beginning with a Consonant; as, *viendra t'il pas?* Will he not come?

The

The Imperative Mood cannot be us'd in a Question. *En* and *y*, without a Question, come between the Pronoun and Verb ; as, *J' en parle*, I speak of it : Sometimes they go together ; as, *J' y en porte*, I carry some of it thither. In a negative they are plac'd thus, *Je n'en parle pas*, *Je n'y porte pas*. In a Question thus ; *N'en parle-je pas*, *n'y en portai-je pas ?*

See the Syntax.





C H A P. VII.

Irregular CONJUGATIONS in Four
Classes.I. *Aller*, To go.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

S. Ing. { *Vais*, } *va*, *ra*; Pl. *allons*, *allez*, *vont*.Imperfect. *allois*, Perf. &c. *allai*, *suis*,
étais, &c. *allé*.Future. *irai*. Imperat. *va*, *aille*, *allons*, *allez*,
aillez:Subj. Pres. *aille-e-e-*, &c. Imp. *irois*, *allaſſe*.Perfect. &c. *sois*, &c. *ailé* Infin. *aller*, *être*
allé.Partic. Pres. *allart*. Perf. *etait allé*.See *aller*. See the reciprocal Verbs.*Enterrai* is the Future of *envoyer*.

II. *Bouillir*, *courir*, *courrir*, *cueillir*, *dormir*, *fail-*
lir, *fuir*, *lair*, *mentir*, *mourir*, *affir*, *oir*,
ouvrir, *partir*, *pucr*, or *puir*, *querir*, *se repentir*,
saillir,

saillir, sentir, servir, sortir, souffrir, tenir, venir, vêtir.

1. Bouillir.

Indic. Pres. *bouis, bouis, bout; bouillons--ez-ent.*

Other Tenses. *bouillois--lis--lirai. Imp. bouis, bouille. Subj. bouille-lirois-liffe.*

2. Courir, or Course.

Indic. *Cours, cours, court: courrois, courus, courrai. Subj. courre, courrois, couruisse. Part, courant, couru.*

3. Couvrir.

Couvre--rois--rirai--ris. Imperat. couvre, couvre. Subj. couvre--rirois--riffe. Part. couvrant, couvert.

4. Cueillir.

Indic. *Cueille--lois--lis--lerai. Imperat. cueille. Subj. cueille--lerois--liffe. Part. cueillant--li.*

5. Dormir.

Indic. *Dors, dors, dort, dormons. dormois--mis--mirai. Imperat. dors, dorme. Subj. dorme--mrois--miffe.*

6. Faillir.

Indic. *Faillis--lirai, or faudrai. Subj. failliſſe.*

7. Fuir.

Indic. *Fuis, fuis, fuit, --ions--iez--ient. Fuīyois, fuis, fuirai. Imperat. fui, fuie--ions. Subj. fuie--es--e--. Fuīrois; fuifſe. Part. fuiant, fui.*

8. Hair.

8. Hair.

Indic. *Haïs*, *haïs*, *hai*. Imperat. *hai*, where *b* is sounded, and *ai* a Diphthong.

9. Mentir.

Mens--*ns*--*nt* --*mentons*--*tez*--*ent*. *Mentois*--*tis*--*tirai*. Imperat. *mens*; *mente*. Subj. *mente*--*tirois*--*tisse*.

10. Mourir.

Meurs--*rs*--*rt*; *mourons*. *Mourois*--*rus*; *mourrai*. Imperat. *meurs*, *meura*. Subj. *meure*, *mouri*
ons: *mourrois*, *mourusse*. Part. *mourant*, *mort*.

Offrir, Ouvrir are like Couvrir.

11. Ouir.

Ois, *ois*, *oit*, *oyons*. *Oyois*, *ouïs*, *ouirai*. Imp. *oy*, *oye*, *oyons*. Subj. *oye*: *ouirois*, *ouisse*. Perf. *oyant*, *oui*.

Entendre is more used than *ouir*.

12. Partir.

Pars, *pars*, *part*, *partons*. *Partois*--*tis*--*tirai*. Imp. *pars*, *parte*. Subj. *parte*--*tirois*--*tisse*.

13. Puir.

Pus, *pus*, *put*, *puons*. *Puois*. Infin. *puir*, or rather in Use, *puer*: *etre puant*, or *sentir mauvais* is more us'd than *puir* or *puer*.

14. Querir,

Only us'd in the Infin. after *aller*, *venir*, *envoyer*.

Acquirer, &c. Thus: Indic. *Acquiers--rs--rt*: --*querons*. --*querois--quis--querrai*. Imp. --*queis--quiere*. Subj. --*iez--rixons*; --*errois--quisse*. Part. *acquerant--quis*. *Conquerir* makes in the Imperat. *Conquerons--rez*.

15. Repentir.

repens--ns--nt--ntons. --*tois--tis--tirai*. Imp. --*pens--pente--* Subj. --*pente--tirois--tisse*.

16. Saillir.

--*lois--lis--lirai*. Subj. --*le--lirois--lis*se.

17. Sentir,

Like *Mentir*. *Servir*, *Sortir* like *Dormir*. *Soi--tir* and the Compounds are form'd by *etre*. *Affortir*, *Refortir* are regular. *Souffrir* like *Couvrir*.

18. Tenir.

Tiens--ns--nt. --*tenons--ez*, --*tiennent*. *tenois*. *tins--ns--nt*; *tinnes*, *tintes*, *tinrent*. *tiendrai*. Imper. *tien*, *tienne*. Subj. *tienne*; --*es--e*; *tenions--ez*, *tiennent*. *tiendrois*. *tinsse--es*, *tint*; *tinsfions--ez*, *tinssent*. Part. *tenant*, *tenu*. 19. *Venir*, like *tenir*, but with *etre*; but *sub--con--pro--contra--venir* with *avoir*, like *tenir*.

20. Vêter.

Vets--ts--vêt--vêtons. *vêtois--tis--tirai*. Imp. *vets*, *vête*. Subj. *vête--tirois--tisse*. Part. *vêtant*, *vêtu*. *Travestir*, *investir* are regular.

Bénir. Part. Pass. *beni*, speaking of a Divine Blessing; and *benit* that of Man.

III. *Cheoir, or choir, faloir, mouvoir, pleuvoir, sa-voir, seoir, valoir, voir, vouloir.*

Cheoir.

For *Cheoir* is used commonly *tomber*; Perf. *chens*, *suis cheu*, &c. *Decheoir*, to decay. Indic. *dechois--ois--oit --éons--éez--éent*: *decheois*; *dechieus*, *decberrai*. Subj. *dechée--ées--ée --eions --eiez--éent*: *deckerrois*, *deckeuſſe*. Infin. &c. *decheart*, *dccheu*. *Echoir*; *il echoit*, &c. it happen'd.

Valoir, see the Impersonals.

Mouvoir.

Indic. *Meus, meus, meut*; *mouvois, mouvez, meuvent*. *Mouvois, meus, mouvrai*. Imperat. *meus, meuve*: *mouvous, &c.* Subj. *meuve*, &c. *mouvicns--iez, meuvent*. *Mouvoir, meufse*: Infin. &c. *mouvant, meu*. So the Compounds, as they are usually form'd like the Simples, in these and other Instances, in Grammar. *Demouvoir*, Infinitive only.

Pleuvoir, see the Impersonals.

Pouvoir.

Indic. { *Puis,* } *peus, peut*; *pouvons--ez, peuvent*: *pourvois, pus, pourrai*. Subj. &c. *puiffé--ſcs, &c. pourrois, puſſe*. *pouvant, pu. puis* rather than *peux*.

Sçavoir

Sçavoir, or, Savoir.

Indic. *Sai*, *sais*, *sait*; *savons--ez--ent*. *Savois*,
seus, *saurai*. Imperf. *sai*, *sache*, *sachons*, &c.
Subj. &c. *sache--sachions*. *Sauvois*, *seusse*. *Sa-*
chant, *sen*.

Seoir, obsolete. For this, see

Seoir, or, S'asseoir.

Indic. *Aſſieds*, *aſſieds--ed*; *aſſeyons--eyez--eyent*.
Aſſeyois--aſſis, [*aſſierai*, or *-eyerai*, or, *--irai*,
these not good.] Imp. *aſſieds--eye--eyons*, &c.
Subj. &c. *aſſeye*: *aſſerois*, or, *--eyerois*: *aſſiffe*.
Aſſeyant, *aſſis*.

Aſſeoir, when Active, is form'd with *avoir*.

Surſeoir : *ſurſirai*, Fut.

Seoir, sometimes to become; *ſed*, *fient* : *ſeoir*;
ſcoient; *fiera*, *fieront*.

Valoir.

Indic. *Vaux*, *Vaus*, *--uis--ut* : *valons--ex--ent*. *Ta-*
lois--lus : *vaudrai*. Imp. *vaux*, *vaille*, *valons*,
--ez, *vailert*. Subj. *vaille--vaillions*. *Vaudrois*,
valusſe. *Valent*, *valu*.

Vaillant is an Adjective.

Prevaloir : 3d Person Subj. *prevale*, *prevalent*,
rather than *prevaille*.

Voir.

Indic. *Vois--voyons* : *voyois*, *vis*, *verrai*. Imperf.
voi, *voye*, &c. Subj. *voye*, *verrois*, *viffe*. *Voy-*
ant, *ven*.

Prevoir : Fut. *prevoirai*.

Pourvoir : Perf. --*vus.* Fut. --*voirai*.

Voloir.

Venu, *veux*, *veut*; *voulous--ez*, *veulent*. *Voulois--lus*: *voudrai*. Subj. *veuille*, *voulions*, *veuillent*. *Voudrois*, *voulusse*. *Voulant*, *voulu*.

IV. *Battre, boire, braire, &c.*

Battre.

Indic. *Bats--ts--t*; *battons*, &c. *battois--tis--trai*.
Imp. *bats*, *batte*, &c. Subj. *batte*, *battris*,
battisse: *battant-tu*.

Boire.

Bois--ois--oit; *beuvons--ez*, *boivent*. *Beuvois*,
beus, *beirai*. Imp. *boi*, *boive*, *beuvons*, &c.
Subj. *boire*; *beuvions*, &c. *boircis*, *beusse*;
beuant, *beu*.

Braire.

Brais--is--it; *brayons*, &c. *Fraysis--irai*.
Imp. *brai*, *brase*. Subj. *braye*; *brairois*; *brayant*, *brai*. *Bruire*, *bruyant*.

Circoncire.

--*cis--is--it*; *isons*, &c. --*cis*--*is--irai*. Imp.
--*ci--cise*, &c. Subj. --*cise*--*cirois-cisse*. Part.
--*cijant--cis*.

Cloire: *clot*: *clorrai*. *Clos*.

Con-

Conclurre.

--clus--clus--ut ; --uons, &c. ---uois--us--urrai.
Imp. ---clu--clüe, &c. ---clüe--cluiions. ---clur-
rois--cluffe. Part. concluant, conclu.

Exclurre. Partic. exclus--se.

Conduire.

---duis--duisois--duisis---duirai. Imp. --dui--duise.
Subj. ---duise--duirois--duijisse. Part. ---dui-
sant--dui.

So *Construire*, *Cuire*, *Détruire*, &c.

Confire.

---fis--fissons. --fissois-fis--firai. Imperf. confi-
fiffe. Subj. -fisse--frois--fisse. --fissant--fit.

Luire. Partic. *lui*. Like *Conduire*.

Connoître.

---nois--noit, &c. --noissois--neus--noitrai. Imp.
---nois--noisse. Subj. ---noisse--noitrois--nusse.
---noissant--nu.

So *Croître*, *Paroître*, &c.

Coudre.

Cous--us--ut ; --usons, &c. *Cousois*--sus--drai-
Imp. *cous*, *couse*, &c. Subj. *couse*, --cousions,
&c. *Coudrois*--suisse. --'ant--jn, Part.

Nuire. Part. *nui*. Like *Luire*.

Croire.

Crois. *croyois.* *crus.* *croirai.* Imp. *croy* : *croye*.
Subj. *croye* : --*crois.* *crusse.* *Croyant*, *cru*.

Dire.

Dis : *disons*, *dites*, *disent*. *Disois*, *dis*, *dirai*.

Imp. *di*, *dise*. Subj. *dise*, *dirois*, *disse*. *Dissant*, *dit*.

Qu'il die, sometimes for *qu'il dise*.

Some Compounds make *disez*, in the second Plural, for *dites* : And some *ff* in the Plural Present, and other Persons ; as, *maudissons*.

Ecrire.

écris, *-rions*. *--rivois--rivis--rirai*. Imp. *--ri*,
--rite. Subj. *--rive--rirois--rivisse*. Part. *--
rivant--rit*.

Frire, frit.

Faire.

Fais : *faisons*, *faites*, *font*. *Faisois*, *fs*, *ferai*. Imp.
fai, *fasse* : *faisons*, *faites*, *fassent*. Subj. *fasse*, *fas-
sions*. *Ferois*, *fisse*. Part. *faisant*, *fait*.

Lire.

Lis, *lisais*, *lus*, *lirai*. Imp. *lis*, *life*. Subj. *life*,
lirois, *liffe*. Part. *lisant*, *leu*.

So *Elire*, &c.

Mettre.

Mets : *metteis* : *mis* : *metrai*. Imp. *mets*, *mette*.
Subj. *mette* : *mettrois* : *misse*. Part. *mettant*,
mis.

Moudre.

Mous, *--moulons*. *Moulois--lus--drai*. Imp. *mous*,
moule. Subj. *moule*, *moudrois*, *mouliffe*. Part.
mouulant--lu.

Naitre.

Nais,--naiſſons. *Naſſois, naquis, naitrai.* Imp.
nais, naſſe. Subj. *naſſe, naitrois, naquiffe.*
 Part. *naſſant, né.*

Renaître has no Compound Tenses.

Repaître. *Repus* : *repu*, Part.

Plaire.

Plais, plaſſois, plus, plairai. Imp. *plais, plaise.*
 Subj. *plaise, plairois, plusſe.* Part. *plaſſant, plu.*

Prendre.

Prens,--nis--nt ; --prenons. *Prenois, pris, pren-*
drois. Imp. *pren, prenne, prenons, &c.* Subj.
prenne, prenions : *prendrois, prisſe.* Part. *pre-*
nant, pris.

Rire.

Ris--rions : *riois, ris, rirai.* Imp. *ri, rie.* Subj.
rie, rions : *rirois, riſſe.* Part. *riant, ri.*

Absoudre.

--ſous--ſous--ſout ; --ſolvons, &c. --ſolvois, --ſol-
 drai. Imp. --ſous--ſolre. Subj. --ſolve--ſou-
 drais. Part. --ſolvant--ſous.

Resoudre : Part. *reſolu.* Perf. *reſolus.*

Difſoudre : Part. Pass. *difſons* : And Plural Indic. &c. *difſoudrons* ; &c.

Absoudre, difſoudre, have no Perfect.

Sourdre, 3d Sing. Ind. *sourd.*

Suf-

Suffire.

--*fis*--*fissons*--*fissois*--*fis*--*frai*. Imp. --*fi*--*fise*.
 Subj. --*fise*--*frois*--*fisse*. Part. --*fisant*--*fi*.

Taire, like *Plaire*; Part. *teu*.

Suivre.

Suis--*suivons*--*vois*--*vis*--*vrai*. Imp. *sui*, *suive*.
 Subj. *suive*--*vrois*--*viffe*. Part. --*vant*--*vi*.

Traire: Participle *Pasive*, *trait*.

Abstraire.

--*rais*--*rayons*. Part. --*rayant*--*rait*.

Vaincre.

Vaines, --*cs*--*d* : --*queois*--*quois*--*quis*--*crai*. Imp.
 --*que*. Subj. --*que*--*crois*--*quiffe*. Part. --*quant*
 --*cu*.

Vivre.

Vis--*vivons* : *vivois*, *vecus*, *vivrai*. Imp. *vi*--*vive*.
 Subj. *vive*, *vivrois*, *vecuisse*. Part. *vivant*, *vecu*.

Most Compounds like the Simples; as above.

THE FRENCH TONGUE.
A TREATISE ON THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF
THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
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C H A P. VIII.

V E R B S *Impersonal, Reciprocal; Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and their Cases; Interjections, Particles.*

I. I M P E R S O N A L S.

GE~~E~~NE~~O~~S, *Il faut*, one must ; *Il neige*, It snows ;
A **G** *On dit*, They say, or, It is said ; and
GE~~O~~C~~O~~S the like.

GE~~O~~C~~O~~S

On, here, is from *Homme* ; and takes commonly *l* before it, when the preceding word ends with a Vowel : As, *Si l'on vent*. But if the word after *On* begins with *l*, *On* has no *l* ; as, *Si on l'estime*.

On sometimes speaks the first Person, I, or We : As, *On verra*, I or We shall see.

Sometimes the Persons are distinguish'd here by Pronouns : As, *Il m'importe*, or, *Vous importe*.

IMPERSONALS are form'd in the Third Person Singular, by the Conjugation of each Verb ; as, *Neige*, *neigoit*, &c.

Some

Some are irregular : As, *Faut*, *faloit*, *salut* ; *a*, *avoit*, *eut fallu*, *faudra* : *faille*, *faudroit*, *salut* ; *aye*, *auroit*, *eut fallu*, *aura fallu*.

So *Vaut*.

Faut is us'd before a Subjunctive with *que* ; before an Infinitive ; or a Substantive, with or without a Pronoun ; and at the End of a Sentence

Pleut, *pleavoit*, &c. *Il y a*, There is ; *Il y avoit*, &c.

Il fait is sometimes us'd for the Verb *Etre* : As, *Il fait beau temps*

Se is us'd impersonally. As, *Il se boit de bon Vin*, There is good Wine drunk.

Impersonals are form'd, as Personals, with Affirmation, Negation, or Question ; and with *en* and *y* : As, *Neige t'il ?* Does it snow ? *Il ne neige pas* ; *Il neige* ; *Ne neige t'il pas ?* Is there any of it ? *N'y a t'il pas* ; Is not there.

2. VERBS Reciprocal,

Are not properly such, but Actives with the Pronouns repeated ; *Me, te, se, nous, vous, se*. They are form'd with *Etre*.

Jc me lève, Tu te lèves, &c. I rise, &c.

Some Verbs are always reflected, or reciprocal ; as, *se repentir*, *se moquer* ; and the like.

En comes in some Verbs, after *se* : As, *S'en aller*, *s'en courir*, *s'en fuir*, *s'en retourner*.

Adverbs,

Adverbs, with the Formation of them, may be view'd in the Dictionary. So Conjunctions and Interjections. Prepositions are either in Composition ; as, *im*, *re*, or Separate : And these simple, as, *dans* ; or compound ; as, *deffus*. Some of these govern a Nominative Case, or an Accusative ; as *aprés*, *avant* ; some a Genitive ; as, *au deffus*, *arriere* ; some a Dative, as *Jusque*. *De*, *du*, *des*, *à*, *au*, *aux*, are properly Prepositions expressing the Case. All Particles may be reduc'd to some of the foregoing Heads, and found in the Dictionary.



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C H A P. IX.

Syntax, and Specimen of Phrases and Proverbs.

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TYMOLOGY, or the Derivation of Words, is not strictly a Part of Grammar, but belongs rather to the Lexicographers, and that Part of polite Learning, which is distinguish'd by the Name of Criticism.

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I. ARTICLES. See above.

NOUNS and Adverbs of Quantity govern a Genitive, with *de*; as, *beaucoup d' Enfans*. *Du* comes before Rivers Masculine, and *de*, Feminine; as, *riviere du Rhône*, *de Seine*: But we say, *vin de Rhin*, *de Moëlle*. *Bien* has *du*, *de'l*, *des*, after it, for *de*; as, *bien du Vin*. *De* is us'd with Adjectives before indefinite Substantives; as, *voilà de bon vin*. But if no Adjective, or it follows the Substantive, we say, *voilà du vin*. *Du*, *de*, *la*, *des*, come before Definite Adjectives; as, *l'opinion du beau sexe*. *Un*, *une*, and its Plural, *des*, *de*, *à des*, commonly express an individual Substance; as,

un homme juste. *De* is redundant in some Sentences; as, *il y en a trois de blessez*, Three of them are wounded. The Articles, *le*, *la*, *les*; and their oblique Cases *de*, *du*, &c. also *un*, *une*, *des*, and all Cardinal Numbers, are set before the Substantives they belong to; as, *le Prince*: but if an Adjective goes before, the Article precedes; as, *le grand monde*. *Du*, *de la*, *dès*, are sometimes chang'd into *de* before an Adjective, as aforesaid. An Adverb sometinies comes between the Article and the Adjective; as, *à environ dix*, to about Ten. But this *de presque tout*, of almost all, is faulty. *Le*, *la*, *du*, *des*, before a Surname is declin'd as Part of it; as, *le Coq*, *de le Coq*: And when you speak of a Woman, thus, *La le Maistre*, *de la le Maistre*: *La la Motte*, *de la la Motte*, &c. *De* is kept before a Surname of one Syllable, or of Two, beginning with a Vowel, as, *de Thou*: But if it be of more Syllables than Two, *de* is kept or left out; as, *Ambusson*, *d' Ambusson*. If you speak of a Woman, *de* is set with an Article before the Name, as, *la d' Ambusson*. Articles are often express'd here, and repeated when omitted in English; as, *la clemence*, Clemency: But *un*, *de*, are not repeated before Adjectives; as, *un honnête & savant Homme*. *Le*, *la*, *les*, in the Nominative, are always set before the Superlative in a definite Sense, coming after its Substantive, whatever be the Case of the Substantive; as, *d' une dame la plus belle*. But if the Superlative goes before the Substantive, the Article shews the Case of the Substantive; as, *je parle du plus honnête homme*, I speak of the honestest Man. The Article is sunk in many Phrases; as, *avoir chaud*, to be hot. In Epithets, Nick-Names, Names of Distinction, Trade, Quality, Profession, and the like, the Adjective or Substantive is put in the Nominative

CASE; whatever is the Case of the Substantive: As, *je parle de Louis le Grand*; *le neveu de Douglas le cordonnier.*



II. NOUNS.

1. SUBSTANTIVES.

THE latter of Two Substantives meeting, if one depends on the other, is put in the Genitive; as, *le Palais du Roy*. *Toutes sortes* is follow'd with a Genitive Plural; but *toute sorte*, with either a Singular or Plural; as, *toutes sortes de Gens*: *Toute sorte d'avantage*, or *d'avantages*. Two or more Substantives Singular, with a Conjunction, if they speak of different Things, require a Verb and Adjective Plural; as, *la Foi, & la Charité sont Divines*: But if they mean one Thing, a Singular; as, *Guillaume Roy & Prince d'Orange est Sage*.

2. ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of Ordinal Numbers, go before the Substantive; as, *le premier Monarque*: Except in proper Names; as, *Guillaume troisième*: Names of Books, Chapters, &c. as, *livre premier*; (but this does not always hold:) Conjunctive Pronouns; as, *mon, ton, son, &c.* go before the Substantives; as, *mon Chapeau*: And some Adjectives generally do; as, *bon, mauvais, méchant, grand, petite, pauvre, jeune, vieux, chétif, galant, laid, beau, gros, &c.* as likewise most Comparatives and Superlatives; as, *un bon homme*.

But

But these Adjectives may be put after their Substantives.

1. When others are join'd with them ; as, *un homme bon & bonnête*, 2. When the Adjectives relate to a Thing that follows ; as, *un garçon beau comme un ange*.

Adjectives come after Substantives :

1. When they express a Colour ; as, *du vin rouge*.
 2. All Participles ; as, *Chambre garnie*. 3. Names of Nations ; as, *dame angloise*. 4. Ending in *f*, or *ique* ; as, *habit neuf*, *utilité publique*. 5. They that express a Quality of the Air, Weather, or Elements ; as, *tems froid*. 6. Those that may be us'd like Substantives ; as, *Homme boſſu*. 7. Ending in *esque*, *ile*, *ule* ; as, *Figure grotesque*. 8. These following, and others ; as, *recent*, *long*, *court*, &c. but here are Exceptions, especially in Poetry. Many may be set before or after their Substantives ; and some differently plac'd do differ in Sense ; as, *femmes Sage*, a wise Women ; *sage femme*, a Midwife.

Adjectives ought to agree with the Substantives in Case, Gender, and Number ; as, *petite Table* : Except *royaux*, put for *royales*, with *lettres*, *ordonnances*, and *Prissons*. Two or more Substantives, meaning different Things, make the Adjective agree with the Masculine, rather than the Feminine Substantive ; as, *l'homme, & la femme* *sont obligéz*. But when the Substantives are not the Nominatives of the Verb, the Adjective agrees with the nearest ; as, *on voit le mérite & la vertu opprimée*. When many Substantives of several Genders meet, the word *chose*, or the like, may be

be put in to ascertain the Gender of the Adjective ; as, *l'Or, l'Argent, la renommée, les honneurs sont choses incertaines* ; or, *des biens incertains*. Sometimes the Feminine Singular is preferr'd to the Masculine Plural ; as, *le mérite & la justice est méprisee. Partie, and quelque chose have a Masculine Adjective* ; as, *partie du pain mangé : Quelque chose de bon*. Some Adjectives govern a Noun or Verb, as *digne, propre, &c.* And some are us'd absolutely, or govern'd, as, *sensible, &c.*

C O M P A R I S O N.

Plus, autant, tant, moins, are follow'd by a Genitive with *de*, as, *plus d'Argent*. *En* is us'd to avoid repeating the Noun ; as, *il a bien de l'Argent, mais vous en avez plus*. *Que* is follow'd often by a Verb or an Adverb ; as *plus riche que jamais*. 'Tis a Fault to use *que* for *de* after *plus*, or *moins*, for than. *Que* after *plus* signifies but ; as, *je n'ai plus que cent*. *Aussi, autant* are always us'd with an Affirmation ; *si, tant*, with a Negation ; as, *vous êtes aussi riche que lui ; n'êtes pas si fatigé*.

N U M E R A L S.

In reckoning Years from any Epoch, Cardinal Numbers are us'd ; as, *l'an six cens quatre de la fondation de Rome*. *Mil*, not *mille* is put for *milliéme*, in reckoning Years since Christ ; as, *l'an mil six cens, &c.* Cardinal Numbers are sometimes us'd for Ordinals, in speaking of Princes, quoting a Book or Chapter, &c. as, *Henry trois, Chapitre quatre*. For *c'est le deuxième, ou, le troisième Chapitre*, we say, *c'est le deux, ou, troisième Chapitre*. 'Tis doubtful, whether is most proper, *vingt & un chevaux*, or, *vingt & un chevaux* : We say, *vingt & un jour*

jour or *an*, tho' an Adjective Plural follows ; as, *elle a vingt & un an passéz*, she is past one and twenty Years.

III. PRONOUNS.

THE Nominative Pronoun is set after the Verb, in a Question ; as, *parle-je*, do I speak ? In *dis-je*, *dit-il*, and the like Parentheses : In the second Imperfect of the Subjunctive ; as, *fut-il*, w^rére he ; *eut elle*, had she : In the Present Subjunctive ; as, *soit il*, may it be. So in these Sort of Questions, *le Roy est-il venu*, Is the King come ? But in the Affirmation the Pronoun is superfluous ; as, *Le Roy est venu*, the King is come.

In most *European* Languages, the second Person Plural is us'd for the Singular ; as, *vous êtes*, you are . So *votre* for *ton*, or, *tien*. Yet the Adjective to *vous* is Singular. *Tu* and *ton* are often us'd for *vous* and *votre* in familiar Speech, or to an Inferior. *Ce* is often put before *être* ; as, *c'est lui*, 'tis he ; *c'est assez*, that's enough. *C'est*, and *il est*, are us'd indifferently, before a National Name, or a Superlative, or Nouns of Quality, &c. as, *il est*, or, *c'est homme*. The Dative is often express'd by the Accusative, *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, *vous* ; and by *lui*, *leur*, before a Verb ; as, *il m'a dit*. *Me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *la*, *les*, *nous*, *vous*, are set before the Verb which they govern ; as, *il me fait* : Except in the first or second Person Imperative, in affirming, as, *Promenons-nous*, let us walk ; and in this Case, *toi* and *moi* are us'd ; as, *arrête toi*, stay. *En* and *y* are plac'd like these Pronouns.

When a Verb governs Two Pronouns ; that of the Accusative, and of the First and Secoud Person, are plac'd next to the Verb, but if they be of the Third Person, the Dative is next the Verb ;

Verb ; as, *il me le donne*, he gives it me ; *donnez le moi*, give it me ; *je le leur dirai*, I shall tell it them : But in the first and second Persons Imperative, the Accusative goes next the Verb ; as, *donnez le lui*, give it him or her. *En* and *y*, join'd to Pronouns, are set after them ; as, *menez nous y*, carry us thither. For *menez m'y*, and the like, say rather, *menez moi là*, &c. carry me thither, &c.

Personal Nominative Pronouns are repeated, when the Tense and Person of the Verb are alter'd : As, *Je viendrai*, and *Je souhaiterois* : And in passing from a Negation to an Affirmation ; and after *mais*, *même*, and the like.

Oblique Personal Pronouns, in the Dative and Accusative, are always repeated : As, *Il m'aime*, and *Me confidere*.

Il ne veut pas le faire, or the like, is a better Situation of the Pronoun, than *Il ne le veut pas faire*, He will not do it.

Lui, eux, elle, elles, are said of Persons only, or Things ascrib'd to Persons : As, *Est elle*, It is She.

When we speak of inanimate or irrational Beings, we use different Pronouns from those applied to others ; not *lui*, or *elle*, &c. but *ce*, *y*, and the like. As, *Ce Cheval est fougueux* ; *Ne vous y fiez pas*.

Il, elle, soi, are not us'd for one another. *Soi*, in Things, takes place of *lui* : As, *L'aimant attire le fer à soi*. Yet in Feminines, *elle* may be us'd for *soi* : As, *La vertu a en elle tout ce*.

Soi is us'd of Persons in general ; as, *Parler de soi* : *Lui* and *elle*, for *soi*, of particular Persons ; as, *Né parle que de lui*, He speaks of none but him,

Lui.

*Lui.**Elle-*
même, are us'd, as *Lui*, *elle*, *sai*.*Soi-*

Masculine Pronouns are join'd to Feminine Substantives, beginning with a Vowel, or an *h* mute, for the better Sound ; as, *Mon ame*.

The Dative of Pronouns is us'd to shew a Possession ; as, *à moi*, Mine. So in Substantives ; as, *à Monsieur*, the Gentleman's.

Mon, ton, son, nôtre, vôtre, leur, go before the Nouns ; and *Mien, tiens, sien, le nôtre, le vôtre, le leur*, after. As, *Mon Cheval mieux que le sien*.

Les miens, tiens, siens, nôtres, &c. sometimes mean one's Friends, or the like ; and *le mien, &c.* one's Property.

Cet, cette, ces, are join'd to, and go before a Substantive.

Celui, celle, ceux, celles, should be follow'd by a Genitive, or *qui*.

Ce is us'd before a Masculine Substantive that begins with a Consonant, or an *h* aspirate ; before *qui* and *etre*. For *ce dit-il*, we say, *dit-il*. For *ce qui*, *ce qu'il*.

Ce dont, ce de quoi, ce à quoi, pour ce faire, en ce faisant, outre ce, à ce que, are not in use : Nor *ce que*, for *si*.

C'est, or *est*, are indifferently us'd, thus : *La meilleure est*, or *c'est*.

Ici, ci, la, are put to Nouns preceded by *ce*, *cet*, *cette* : As, *Ce tems ici*, or, *Ce tems ci* : Which last is the better.

Icelui, iceux, icelle, icelles, are out of Date.

Celui-ci, celui-la, &c. Ceci, cela, are follow'd by a Genitive : But *qui* must not immediately follow

I

them.

them. As, Not *celui-la qui*, but *celui qui* : And, *Celui-la se trompe, qui pense que.*

*Cet*tui- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ci \\ la \end{array} \right.$, and *cette-* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ci \\ la \end{array} \right.$, are obsolete.

Qui and *dont* are us'd more for Persons than Things, and *lequel* more for Things.

Qui, in the Nominative and Accusative, is us'd for any Sort of Beings : In the Genitive and Accusative, and with a Preposition, it is only us'd of Persons. As, Not *chien de qui* ; but *duquel*.

Lequel is us'd for *que*, and *dont* ; when *qui* and *dont* are equivocal ; and when the Relative is in the Genitive, after a Substantive : As, *Au retour duquel* ; not *de qui* : And when the Relative expresses a Choice ; as, *Dites moi lequel*.

Quoi is only us'd of inanimate Things ; as, *sur quoi*, whereupon.

Ou relates to a Place, or Thing : *En*, to a Person, Thing, or Place : *I* to the same.

En is often put without an Antecedent ; as, *J'en tiens*, I am caught : And, in Comparisons, with *être* ; as, *Il en est des Hommes, comme des Femmes* ; It is with Men, as with Women.

T is us'd with the Third Person Singular of *avoir*, impersonally ; as, *Il y a*, There is, &c.

Le is sometimes a Relative Particle ; as, *Je le suis*, I am so. But if a Man answers a Woman, or a Woman a Man, *aussi* should be us'd likewise : As, *Je suis Malade*. Answ. *Je la suis aussi*.

Qui is often repeated ; as, *Qui est savant, qui danse bien*, &c.

For

For *Qui plus, qui moins*, say, *Les uns plus, les autres moins*; Some more, some less.

Que is better us'd than *où, d'où, dont, avec lequel, or laquelle, par lequel, or laquelle*: As, *C'est en France qu'on boit le bon Vin*; It is in *France*, where good Wine is drunk.

Qui is sometimes oddly us'd, thus: *Le Soleil que l'on dit qui est plus grand*; The Sun which is said to be bigger. But for this, some say, *Etre plus grand*.

In Interrogations, *Quel* and *lequel* are said of Persons and Things; *Qui*, of Persons; *Quoi*, of Things only.

Chacun has no Plural.

Personne, when a Pronoun, has no Plural: Is always Masculine, and signifies any body.

Speaking of a Woman, you must not say, *Personne si heureuse*, or the like; but *aucune Personne*, or, *Femme si heureuse*. Yet it may have a common Adjective in both Genders, speaking either of Men or Women; as, *Personne si sage*.

Chaque has no Plural. *Plusieurs* is Plural, of both Genders. *Aucun* and *pas-un* are Negative; and the latter has no Plural.

Which Pronouns are Negative, and which Affirmative, may easily be known by the Sense of them.

Quelqu'un is better than *quelcun*.

Quiconque is said of Persons, and has no Plural.

Quoique is Neuter.

Quelque, About, is an Adverb.

Quelconque is Negative: As, *Je n'ai affaire quelconque.*

Même is often join'd to Nouns; as, *Le Roy même.* Sometimes it is an Adverb, and implies *even, or, at the same time.*

IV. VERBS.

Some Conjunctions govern the Indicative; as, *Depuis que, &c.* Some a Subjunctive; as, *afin que.*

A Verb, follow'd by the Particle *que*, governs an Indicative, or a Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive is chiefly us'd after certain Verbs, as *Vouloir, prier, douter,* and the like, in Sense.

Some Verbs require *de*, and an Infinitive: As, *Je lui ai commandé de vous dire.*

Most Impersonals require a Subjunctive, and Verbs with *si* before them; or *quelque, quoique;* or a Superlative: Or when *que* is us'd for *de ce que, or with qui.*

De, à, pour, join'd with the Infinitive, express the Latin Gerunds and Supines.

De is us'd before the Infinitive, after a Substantive; as, *L'Art de Parler, The Art of Speaking:* And after Adjectives that govern a Genitive; as, *Content de mourir.* After *être*, impersonally us'd with some Adjectives; as, *Il est bon de servir sa Patrie.* After *souhaiter, commander, &c.* As, *Je vous prie de considérer.*

A is us'd before the Infinitive, after *avoir* and *être*, in some Expressions; as, *C'est à lui à jouer,*

He

He is to play. After Adjectives that govern a Dative ; as, *Je suis prêt à parler*. After some Verbs ; as, *Je me prepare à partir* : And in some Phrases, where the Infinitive Active is put for the Passive ; as, *La Guerre est à craindre*, War is to be fear'd.

De or *à* are indifferent before some Verbs, as the best Sound is. *Prier* with *à*, is to invite ; with *de* to desire.

Pour is set before the Infinitive to express the End, Design, or Cause of an Action ; as, *Je viens pour vous dire* : After *trop* and *assez* ; as, *trop sage pour faire cela*. *Sans*, *après*, *par*, and some Conjunctions, as, *avant que de*, &c. are set before the Infinitive ; as, *sans respirer*, without Breathing.

The Future Indicative is sometimes made by the present Subjunctive ; as, *Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne*, not *viendra*, I do not believe he will come : And the Imperfect Subjunctive, by that of the Indicative ; as, *si je vous donnais*, not *donnerois*.

A Verb Personal, in the Indicative or Subjunctive Mood, requires before or after it a Nominative, either express or understood, to agree with it in Number and Person ; as, *Je n'aime que vous*.

All Nouns are of the Third Person, except *je*, *tu*, *nous*, *vous*, and Nouns us'd in the Sense of them.

A Verb agrees with the First Person rather than the Second, and with the Second rather than the Third : As, *Lui* and *moi* *avons diné*.

We say, *Vous* and *Moi*, not *Moi* and *Vous* ; You and I,

Etre,

Etre, Passive Verbs, and some Neuters, have often a Nominative, both before and after : As, *Je suis fabré.*

When many Nominatives have *ou* between, the Verb is commonly Singular, but sometimes Plural. When they have *ni*, it is in either Number.

If *Mais* comes before the last of many Nominatives, the Verb should be Singular.

After Collective Words, as, *Une Quantité*, &c. the Verb agrees in Number with the Substantive that follows the Collective : As, *Quantité de gens me sont venus voir.*

We say, *Ce sont eux*, *Ce seront eux*; and the like.

In the Imperfect Tense, the Singular is rather us'd than the Plural, with *eux* and *elles* : As, *C'etoit eux*, or *elles*. But the Plural ought rather to be us'd, when there follows a Plural Noun : As, *C'etoient de Grands Hommes*, They were Great Men.

It is better likewise to say, *Si c'eût été eux, elles, ou, vos Freres*, than *Si c'eussent*; If it had been they, or your Brothers.

When *Qui* is the Nominative, the Verb ought to be of the same Person with that Pronoun with which *Qui* agrees : As, *C'est moi qui ai fait cela*; 'Tis I have done that.

Some make the Verb after *qui* always to be of the Third Person in the Subjunctive Singular : As, *Si c'etoit moi qui eût fait cela*. But in the Plural it follows the common Rule ; as, *Si c'etoit nous qui eussions fait cela.*

Imper.

Impersonals have 'il before them', to express Natural Actions ; as, *Il pleut*, It rains : And *on* for Moral ; as, *On dit*, It is said.

Active Verbs govern an Accusative ; Passives an Ablative, or an Accusative with *Par*. The Ablative is for an Action of the Mind, *Par* for that of the Body : As, *Ils ont été pris par l'Ennemi*, *être aimé de Dieu*.

Verbs of giving, or taking away, govern a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing : As, *Donner la Gloire à Dieu*.

Some Verbs are both Active and Neuter ; as, *rougir*, to redden, or blush.

Verbs Neuter are set with, or without a Case. With a Case, chiefly, when a Preposition follows.

Verbs of Motion commonly govern a Dative to a Place, and an Ablative from it : As, *Venir à Paris*, *de Bruxelles*.

V. P A R T I C I P L E S.

I. Active.

That in *ant* is of all Numbers, Genders, and Persons, while it keeps the Force of the Verb : As, *Je les ai vu mangeant*.

Some are made either Adjectives or Substantives ; and then they vary according to the Difference of Numbers, &c. As, *Le croissant de la Lune* ; *Les Etoilles brillantes*.

En,

En, with the Participle *ant*, is a Gerund ; as,
En revenant; In returning.

2. Passive.

These vary according to the Number, &c. As,
Elles sont Persécutées.

When *Vous* is put for *Tu*, the Participle is Singular : As, *Vous êtes aimé*, or *aimée*.

It is declin'd too in Neuter Verbs ; as, *Elle s'est allée*.

If it be us'd actively with *avoir*, and no Pronoun in the Accusative goes before, it is of all Numbers, Genders, and Persons : As, *Elle a aimé*.

When a Pronoun in the Accusative goes before, it agrees with it in Gender, &c. As, *La Lettre que j'ai lué*. So in Verbs reflected, or reciprocal ; as, *Elle s'est tuée*.

It is indeclinable, that is, of all Genders, Numbers and Persons, when an Infinitive follows next : As, *Elle est allé voir* : Or, in the Perfect of Verbs reciprocal ; as, *Elles se sont dit*.

But in reflected Verbs, when a Noun follows, it is declin'd ; that is, differs in Gender, Number and Case, according to the Substantive : As, *Ils se sont rendus Maitres*.

But some say, either way, *Elles se sont trouvées*, or *trouvé* ; and the like.

Some are Adjectives, as *Poli* ; and some are Substantives, as, *Banni*.

VI. A D V E R B S.

T W O Negatives, as *ne* and *pas*, or *point*, are commonly us'd together. Observe the Use of *Pas* and *Point*. *Pas* is always before *beaucoup*, *plus*, *moins*, and the like in *Sense*, *toujours*, and the like ; *si*, *tant* ; and most Adverbs ; as, *il n'y a pas beaucoup de Monde*. *Point* is not us'd before a Noun, except *de* follows next ; as, *il n'y a point de moyen*. *Pas* or *point* are left out, when *ni* follows ; as, *je ne l' aime, ni ne le bais* : After *mal*, *aucun*, *rien*, *Personne*, *jamais* ; as, *il n'a nul dessein* ; and after *plus* and *moins* ; as, *il ne fera plus de mal* : When *que* for *sinon*, but follows ; as, *il ne m' écrit qu'une Lettre* ; (but) when *que* means till, or, but when, Two Negatives are us'd, as, *je ne le ferai point*, *que vous ne soyez venu*, I shall not do it, till you are come. Likewise they are not us'd after *que*, for *pourquoy*, as, *Que ne le faites vous*, Why do not you do it? After *empêcher*, *craindre*, *prendre garde*, except when *craindre* is us'd in a Sense of Wishing, and *prendre garde* to take notice : With the Verb *oser* and *pouvoir* ; as, *je n' ose lui parler* : we say also, *Je ne saurai*, for *Je ne puis* : In several Expressions you may use a single or double Negative, as, *j'il ne vient*, or *vient pas*.

Tant and *autant* are us'd before Substantives, and *si* and *aussi* before Adjectives ; *autant* and *aussi* always affirm, and *si*, and *tant* deny. Some Words are either Adverbs or Prepositions ; as, *après*, behind ; *après moi*, behind me : And Adverbs or Conjunctions ; as, *si*, *davantage*, &c. which will appear by their Signification.

VII. CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

We do not say { *avant* } } { *que de*
 { *devant* } } but {
 { *à moins* } } and
 { *craindre* } } { *de crainte que*.

Au cas que, or, *en cas que*, are the same. *Vers* relates to a Place, and *envers* to a Person; as, *vers le ciel*, *envers dieu*. *En* and *dans* are us'd differently; *en* without an Article; as, *en danger* (tho' we say *en l'autre monde*) *dans* chiefly with it; as, *dans le coffre*; but *en* is often with an Article cut off. *En* is us'd for Time past; as, *il a composé en trois ans*; *dans* for the future; as, *viendra dans huit jours*: *Dans* for a Place; as, *dans cabinet*; but we say, *en soi-même*. Else they are indifferent; as, *dans*, or *en un bon auteur*: And the Preposition varies with the Sense; as, *dans l'église*, *en une posture décente*.

Faute is us'd before a Noun, and *à faute* before a Verb; as, *faute d'argent*, *à faute de pair*.

Dedans, *debors*, *deffus*, *deffous*, *auparavant*, *alentour* are Adverbs, and govern no Case: So we must not say, *dedans le lit*, but *dans*, &c. Yet when *dédans*, *debors*, *deffus*, *deffous*, are join'd together, or have *de* before them, they have the Force of Preposition; as, *dedans & debors le jardin*.

A Specimen of their Proverbs may be, *point d'Argent*, *point de Suisse*, which answers our, No Penny, no Pater-Noster: And of their Phrases, *Je n'ai que faire*, I have nothing to do.

A Master, Dictionary, Reading the best Authors, Practice and Conversation will supply the Remainder.

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A KEY to the UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR shall be publish'd,
as soon as Leisure will admit, which
will explain the Terms of Grammar to
the meanest Capacity; and at the End
of each Class of the Tongues, an In-
dex of the Foreign Words in each,
with the Interpretation of them.

F I N I S.

ERRATA in the Italian GRAMMAR,
NUMB. II. For September, 1719.

PREFACE, Pag. 2. for Scenery, r. Scenary. P. 7. for Messian, Messapian.: And for Grasca, Crusca: And for Academics, Academies.

GRAMMAR, Pag. 6. for Giudice, r. Giudice. P. 15. for Bell, r. Bell. P. 14. for Parlarate, r. Parlerete. P. 21. l. 14. for Altri, r. Altri. P. 29. for Aver, r. Haver. P. 33. l. 7. put a [;] between Vâ, and Vada. P. 46. l. 10. to lost, add, after a Consonant.

See the **ERRATA** in the Spanish Grammar, about the Accents.

The Reader is desir'd to correct with his Pen any Literal *Errata* (as there are but few, and of a smaller Nature) that he finds uncorrected in these Grammars: The Author's great Distance from the Press, not allowing that nice Exactness he desir'd in the Impression.